RESULTS OF WOMAN VOTING. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL DEFENDS HER PAVORITE CAUSE.

Testimony Adduced From Colorado to Show That Equal Safirage Helps the State and Does Not Harm the Home-A New Or-leans Case Cited-Conscience in Politics.

In view of certain anonymous letters professing to describe the harrowing results of equal suffrage in Colorado, I lately addressed inquiries to sev eral women in that State, who I knew possesse social position and influence, but about whose views on the suffrage question I knew nothing. The answers show how baseless is the fear that equal suffrage will (in the words of an "anti" leaflet), "unloose the very wheels of perdition."

Mrs. Ralph W. King, president of the Saturday Afternoon Club of Greeley, Col., writes: "I conferm that when the woman suffrage law was passed. I was rather skeptical as to the outcome; but I can truthfully say that I believe great benefits have already been derived from it, and if there have been any evil results, I have never seen them, The first good effect noticeable was the change condition of the voting places. The presence of women has done away with rough language, loud talking, and many other disagreeable fea There has been a great improvement in municipal affairs because of the women's vote. I think they are less bound to party than men. One thing is certain, and acknowledged by allthat if the matter were again put to a vote, woman suffrage would be carried by twice the ma-

"I know that the bad and ignorant women d not vote more generally than the others. They of course have the same opportunity as the bad and ignorant men, but so also have the good woand in this, as well as in other things, the good women's work outweighs the others.

"As to the impairing of home happiness, I have never seen any such result. Women take pride In being able to converse intelligently with their husbands and friends on questions of public inter-

"No more efficient person than our State Super-Intendent of Schools, Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, ever filled the place. In the last General Assembly there were three women members of the house who never missed roll call, nor in any way neglected their duties. My father, Mr. J. Max Clark, was also a member of this body, and in his estimation, as well as in that of the other members, the women filled their positions in every way as efficiently as their forty men colleagues. I enclose a clipping from the Greeley Tribune, of which my father is editor, which may give you a better idea of this than I can.

"As I write, I am lying propped up in bed with a tiny mite of humanity beside me, and you may understand how carnestly I feel when I tell you that I believe I shall be a better mother to my baby, and be more able to guide his thoughts in the right way, because of the rights I have as a Colorado woman.

The editorial enclosed by Mrs. King from the Greely Tribune says that in Colorado "not one man in ten would yote to take the franchise away from women," and declares that the three women members of the Legislature were much above the

average of that body. Mrs. B. F. Hottel of Fort Collins, Col., writes: \*At first the ladies did not seem to care particularly to vote. As their fathers, brothers and husbands had always represented them, they were willing that it should continue so. after looking over the matter more carefully, they began to think of those who were taxed without being represented. Then, again, our votes might save some worthy individual from defeat. Many other thoughts arose which caused us to go to the polls and cast our votes with less reluctance. Everything about the voting places seems clean and orderly; the gentlemen are so polite they never use tobacco in our presence, and I never yet have heard a profane word. We keep our selves well informed as to the candidates, and try to elevate to office those whom we think mos

"Equal suffrage could not impair the happines of homes, as it takes only a few moments to vote, and but few of our sex care to become politicians I think our gentlemen respect us more since we have political views, and are able to express them to some effect. During the Biennial of the Gen-Prai Federation of Women's Clubs, held last sumher in Denver, I thought this question had been lettled, for then I heard many of the ladies say they would return to their places of residence and use their influence for suffrage, as they had never Colorado. As I am a Southerner, it took me quite a while to become imbued with these ideas, but now I am a great advocate of the ballot."

Miss Clara Barton, now at work in Cuba, estimates that in that unhappy island there are 50,000 destitute orphan children whose parents have them represents the sacrifice of a heroic mother When there was little food the mother went wit out it and died. The children ate and lived. Yet some people think the maternal instinct is so shallow and so slightly rooted that it would be destroyed if women were allowed to vote upon the expenditure of their taxes!

The victory won by the women voters of New Orleans in behalf of sewerage and pure water has been wildly heralded. Now it seems that New Orleans is not yet out of danger, and many fail to get its sanitary improvements after all. ferring to the coming muncipal election, the Times

"The voters of New Orleans will then be called upon to determine whether the fruits of the decision in favor of drainage and sewerage shall be gathered, or whether the discredited ring shall stand like a lion in the path. In this crisis of the of the city's fate, there devolves upon the women of New Orleans a duty which, we are sure, they will be glad to face. It is beyond dispute that the influence of the gentler sex turned the scale in favor of the special tax; indeed there is no reason to suppose that without the increasing efforts of those good angels of the city's welfare, the ques tion could never have come to a vote at all. Now we ask the women of New Orleans to remember that a bad administration in the City Hall will de stroy the results of their energy and public spirit It is not necessary that wives, mothers, and sisters should mix in politics, in the accepted sense of of that much abused term, but it is imperative that they should use a subtle coercion in behalf of those grander and nobler ideals which must also rule in the realm of the practical if the life of this community is to be something more resultful than a perpetual grasping at straws. We trust, therefore, that every woman will do what she can in behalf of a full registration and a right

exercise af the ballot." Just after the sewerage and drainage election had been carried by the aid of the women, Mrs. Evelyn W. Ordway of New Orleans wrote: "Next fall the election of the State and city of

ficials for the four years following will take place As there is great danger that a corrupt city administration will come into power, similar to the one displaced four years ago, it is safe to say that the men then, in view of this recent exper ence, will realize how great is the loss they suffer by not having the help of the wemen prophecy has been quickly fulfilled. No doubt the New Orleans women will try to influence the city election, and it is to be hoped they will succeed; but they will find the "subtle coercion," recommended by the Times Democrat, a less easy ess dignified, and less efficacious way of helpingtheir city than was the straightforward education al campaiga, backed by their own votes, by which they won the sewerage and drainage victory. New Orleans women, and those New Orleans men who want clean politics, are now having an object on on the need of the full ballot for women. The friends of equal rights for women owe gratiude to any uncompromising opponent like James Oppenheim who has the courage of his convictions and carries them to their logical conclusion. In his latest verses in THE SUN, he says in sub stance that before the equal rights movement began, worren occupied a position "high and apart," and men bowed down and worshipped them. We see what a high position women occupy to day among the savages, and in countries like India and China, where there is no equal rights movement. But Mr. Oppenheim thinks that woman came down from her throne when she wanted to share the education of her brothers; and draws a dolorous picture of the weary days

learnt, and did what they did, with the brush and the tongue and the pen.

Then since men learn to read and write, and study arithmetic, history and geography, women nust be kept in ignorance of these things, or they will cease to be womanly. Since men use their tongues to talk, and occasionally to sing or to speak in public if they have a gift for it, women ust not talk, and Mrs. Ballington Booth must not preach, and Jenny Lind must not sing, under penalty of "imitating men." Since men amuse themselves by sketching, and paint pictures if they have a talent for it, women must not sketch, and Rosa Bonheur must not paint. Since men use their pens to write letters, and sometimes to write books, women must not write letters, and Elizabeth Barrett Browinng ought to have left the inditing of poetry to Mr. Oppenheim. This is the reductio ad absurdum of the argument against equal rights. A few centuries ago, Mr. Oppenhelm's ideas were held almost universally Now they have been abandoned by the majority of thinking people. Yet many of these same people still cling illogically to the belief that wo men will be turned into men if they "do what men do" in the matter of voting.

To combat Mr. Oppenheim's assertions about

women's education would be what Carlyle calls "attacking extinct Satana" It is a waste of time. In what he says about the ballot, however, he will find more sympathizers. Let us consider his objections to equal suffrage. He says: "The majority of the women of the United States are swayed by the heart and not by the head." A woman who is influenced solely by her heart and not at all by her head is quite unfit to be a mother. As an indignant matron remarked, on reading an article of this sort. " If a woman were nothing but a bundle of emotions, she would not be fit to bring up children." A woman with too little discretion to be trusted with a ballot must certainly have too little discretion to be trusted with the rearing and education of a family. In the recent debate in the House of Lords on the question of letting women be municipal councillors, the Lord Chancellor said, "We do not expect patience of prudence from women." But what sort of bringing up can a mother without patience or prudence give to her children? The opponent of equal rights are not agreed on this point, and contra-dict themselves. Thus Prof. Harry Thurston Peck lately declared that women were especially fitted to bring up children because of their "infinite patience," yet he asserted in the same article that they would fail in scientific re-

search because they would lack patience to wait for definite results. Women are clearly meant to be mothers, and the proper discharge of this function requires plenty of sense. If then, women have been created incapable of sense, it is the most serious defect yet discovered in the order of nature. Mr. Oppenheim to the contrary notwithstanding, most women have heads as well as hearts, and use their brains as they have according as they have been taught well or ill. The more intelligently they use them the better it is for their families. It is doubtless true, however, that the majority

of women are more influenced by their heart than

the majority of men. This is one of the reasons why women should vote. The political life of the United States to day is not suffering for want of any of the qualities in which men are especially There is no lack of business ability, strong. excutive force, or "smartness" in any form. Bu politics is suffering from a dangerous lack of conscience, and a callous disregard of moral and humane considerations. The business interests which appeal more especially to men, are well looked after, the humane interests, which appeal more especially to women, are apt to be slighted. A greater infusion of heart and conscience is dis tinctly needed. Women are natural complements of men, and the elements now lacking in our politics are just the elements in which women are strong. It is very cheap wit which finds it so droll that a woman should vote. As for their aiming at abstractions without allow-ance for circumstances that is not a disqualification, but a qualification. Human society is made up of partialities. Each citizen has an interest and view of his own, which, if followed out to the extreme, would leave no room for any other citizen. One man is timid, and another rash; one would change nothing and the other is pleased with nothing; one wishes schools, another armies; one, gunboats, another public gardens. Bring all these phases together Every one is a half vote; but the next elector be hind him brings the other or corresponding half

erate population. I think it but fair that the vir tues, the aspirations, should be allowed a full to as an offset, through the purest of the people Mr. Oppenheim thinks women are too much riven to "hero worship" to be allowed to vote He says this feminine peculiarity "would give Mr. Hobson an overwhelming majority for the presidency, and where would McKinley be?" No doubt, women are given to hero worship; but are they any more so than their brothers? Does anybody doubt that Hobson could be elected to an office for which he might be a candidate, by the vote of men alone? While Theodore Roose velt abounds in civic virtues, was he not elected Governor of New York mainly on his military ecord as a "Rough Rider?" Would it be possible to find a presidential candidate who could stand against Admiral Dewey? Hero worship is a human characteristic, not a feminine one, and military glory casts a glamour over the eyes of men and women alike. But there are compara-tively few elections in which military glory plays

in his hand. A reasonable result is had. Now.

there is no lack, I am sure, of the expediency, or

of the interest of trade, or of imperative class interests being neglected. There is no lack of

votes representing the physical wants. If the

wants the passions, the voices are allowed a full

vote, through the hands of a half brutal, intemp-

any part; and under ordinary circumsta women vote with more discrimination as to the character and fitness of candidates than men do. This is one of the points on which the testimony from the enfranchised States is most emphat and unanimous. If Mr. Oppenheim or any of the readers of THE SUN calls for evidence on this head, enough can easily be given to con-

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL NEW HAMPSHIRE'S OLD HOME WEEK, More Than One Hundred Towns Will Hold Reunious This Month.

vince anybody who is not evidence proof.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 18.-The last week of August will be observed in more than onethird of the cities and towns of New Hampshire as "Old Home Week." The idea was suggested by Gov. Rollins, who startled the country by his Fast Day proclamation, deploring the de-

as "Old Home Week." The idea was suggested by Gov. Rollins, who startled the country by his Fast Day proclamation, deploring the decadence of religious feeling among the hill towns. While the Fast Day proclamation was received by the people with mixed expressions the Old Home Week scheme met withhuniversal approval. The reason why all towns have not made preparations is because only in the older settlements, from which there have gone forth many sons and daughters are reunions practical.

The city of Concord, the State capital, and the home of the Governor, will have the most conspicuous observance of the week. The local committee there has nearly completed arrangements and the celebration promises to be in every way a success. Aug. 31, "Old Home Day" in Concord, will be opened by a bleyele parade followed by a civic and military parade. The procession will be led by Gov. Rollins and staff and the officers of the three regiments of the National Guard. The body of the parade will be formed of local military companies. High School cadets, civic organizations, trades and floats. In the afternoon there will be sports, while at the same hour a public meeting will be held in the Nate House park. Among the speakers expected are Prof. Charles Frederick Bradley, of the Northwestern University of Illinols, a graduate of Dartmouth, Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania, Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, who will be attended by his staff, the Presidents of Dartmouth and Brown Postmaster-General Smith, and Carroll D. Wright. Edna Dean Proctor has promised a special poem for the occasion.

After the meeting there will be a reception in the corridor of the State House. In the evening there will be a vocal concert and fireworks. The invitations sent to the abeent sons and daughters of the State House. In the evening there will be a vocal concert and fireworks. The invitations sent to the abeent handsome, and a pleasant feature has been handsome, and a pleasant feature has been handsome, and a pleasant feature has been the special samps att

when, on a level with men, she learnt what they

THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS. AUGUST OFFERINGS AT THEATRES, ROOF GARDENS AND SEASIDE.

The Star Opens Its Doors for the Season-Open Air Performance of "As You Like It"-Attractive Bills in the Continuous.

The end of the theatrical dogdays is in sight in fact in one more week the season of 1809. 1900 will commence in carnest. The Star is the first Broadway play-house to open its doors for the winter campaign, "The Queen of Chinatown," which is now there, is warranted to give the audience a thrill a minute. The scenery represents oplum dens and Chinese gambling-houses, not to mention a cellar which is swarmed with rats. The principal part is acted by Jeffreys Lewis, and the gloom which is likely to be caused by the hairbreadth escape of the hero from being eaten alive by rats is

dispelled by some vaudeville specialist The Third Avenue also has a thriller in "The Bleeping City," a melodrama which represent New York, as gallery gods like to think it, a whirl of daring rescues and vaudeville turns done on the sidewalk.

Manhattan Beach is in the hands of Weber and Field's company for another week, and is therefore happy. The sixtet of comedians, Joe Weber, Lou Fields, Pete Daily, John T. Kelly, Dave Warfield and Charlie Ross, are doing funny business," which has the advantage of having been tested for a whole season on Broadway and found in no way wanting. As a matter of form it might be nentioned that the burlesque is called "Hurly Burly," though it might as wel have almost any other name, as it is a combina tion of the most successful songs and humor of all the pieces used at the Broadway Musi-Hall last winter.

Burlesque in town is supplied in a livel fashion at the New York by "The Man in the The opportunities of seeing this travesty in its present form are becoming scarce. A new version, called 'The Man in the Moon, Jr.," is booked for Sept. 16, when Fay Templeton will be seen for the first time with the New York Theatre company.

Another piece of mid-summer gaiety which is holding its own is "The Rounders," at the Casino. The excellent cast which has done so much to help this musical farce to popu larity is unchanged. Thomas O. Seabrooke Dan Daly and Harry Davenport make a tric of comedians hard to beat.

The continuous shows make attractive offer ings. At Keith's Ching Ling Foo holds over, and he and his Chinese assistants will vary their performances from those of last week The Drews will play "When Two Hearts Are Won," a brief farce that is proving durable. Of those in the acrobatic way, Calcedo, a bounding wire expert, will be the chief. Other specialists listed are the Angeles, Carr and Jordan, George Davis, the Hunting trio, Miller, Doll and Burden, Amorita and the Colbys. Among the piograph views to be shown is one that follows Capt, Dreyfus in his walk from prison to court

Two pairs of variety folk will furnish the conspicuous innings at Proctor's. The first of these is the Sidmans, whose latest sketch i built about a comic rustic and ends dramatically. The other two, Canfield and Carleton are more forcefully comical, and incidentally are musical. The rest of the bill will include acrobatics from Reno and Richards and Hayes and Healy, singing and dancing from Mari and Daly, Evans and White, Anna Whitney and Anna Wilkes, instrumental music from Montague and West, and imitations from Fiallsowsky, Some of to-day's performers here are Frederic Bond, W. C. Davies, Flatow and Dunn, and Edward J. Lloyd.

McIntyre and Heath will have the top line in the Pleasure Palace programmes, appearing in the guise of stranded negro minstrels in which they are familiar. H. V. Fitzgerald, who sastranger at this theatre, will take a half dozen characters in a sketch planned after those of Fregoli. Others will be the Pattersons, triple-bar gympasts: Paxton and Jerome, illusrated songs; Azara, who dances with nove accessories; DeWitt and Tourgee, Mathieu and Farnum and Seymour. Some of the con tributions to to-day's continuous bill will be from Charles T. Ellis, the Grants, Canfield and Carlton, Mark and Daly and Gordon Eldrid.

To Pastor's come Williams and Tucker and the Nawns to hold the top'of the roster. Others retained are Amann and Hartley, Fostelle and Emmett, Adams, Casey and Howard, Keno and Terry and Lambert, the Tobins, Blanche Ring, Alexander Martens, the Finns, Otto Johnson and Ada Jones.

Not much remains of the roof show season, and the rivalry between these resorts is brisk. At the Victoria's Venetian Terrace Garden the call for performers that can be viewed from all sides has resulted in a programme made up largely of animal training and gymnastics. This week's succession is costly, with many of last week's performers held over. Those named are Derenda and Breen. Sadie Dean. Saville, Gautier, Belle Davis, Bartho, the Kins-Ners, Galletti's monkeys, Roscoe's pigs and fowls, Artie Hall, Drawes, the Rios and the Johnstones. Here as at the other roof resorts,

to-night will bring a performance.

To-morrow night's newly employed aids to Isham's Octoroons at the Madison Squar Garden roof will be Frank Bush, Burton and Eckoff, Zelma Rawiston, Frank O'Brien and Allini's trained monkeys.

"The Maid in the Moon," with Richard Carle, Harry Kelly, Ruth White and Gladys Van as its leading burle-quers, continues at the Casino roof. Christine Blessing and Will H. Sloan are

contributors of specialties. At the Aerial Magnelia Grove atop the New York, a costly varied performance will be provided, and one number will bring a ballet as spectacular as the roof stage permits.

For to-day and the rest of the week the stage show at the Eden Musée will be furnished by the Neapolitan Troubadours, whose music is both vocal and instrumental, and by the hourly employment of the cinematograph. The wax show however is the chief feature here

The detachment of Victor Herbert's Twentysecond Regiment band, which entertains the visitors to Terrace Garden, is augmented for the Sunday concerts, which are given in both the afternoon and evening. In the headlines of the Brighton Beach Mu-

sic Hall programmes the names of one or two ell-known vaudeville performers are sure to he found every week. The concerts of Slafer's Brooklyn Marine Band are another attractive diversion of the seaside resort. A varied and first-class list of entertainers is supplied for excursionists on the Long Branch

steamers Republic and Columbia, Musical concerts are also to be heard on both boats. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights the ocal soloists are added to the usual purely musical programmes at the St. Nicholas Garden. Kaltenborn's Orchestra, which supplies den. Kaltenborn's Orchestra, which supplies the entertainment there, has forty members. An out of doors performance of 'As You Lika It' is to be given next Thursday evening on the grounds of the Larenbonnt Yacht Club. Blou Fernandez is to be the Rosalind and William Beach the Orlando. James J. Corbett is to represent Charles the wrestler, and among the actors that comblete the cast are Forrest Robinson. Frank Aiken, Violet Rand, Maude Monroe, Herbert Carr, Richard Ling, Edmond Lawrence, Adolf Jackson. Frank Currier, Rienzi de Cordova, Helen Keating, Charles Collins. Edward bee, Charles Arthur and William Cullington. The performance is given for the benefit of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Larchmont Manor.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Will Broadinax is the most notorious chicken thief Atlanta has ever had. He has been caught time and time again with celekons which he candidly confessed were stolen, but the officers had to content themselves with having him sent to the stockede for a few days and could not take him to a higher court. The reason of this immunity on the part of Will is the fact that he never steals a chicken without at once sitting down and picking it and throwing its head into a sewer. He has learned the trick of totally destroying the identity of the fowl, for unless the owner of the chicken cau go into court and swear to the stolen property there can be no conviction for larceny. Where or when Will learned this legal point he does not say, but he knows it and is always careful to carry out his programme so as to be without the pale of legal punishment.

It is said by the police that Will has been caught at least twenty-five times with a picked hea under his shirt.

PORMS WORTH READING.

A Ballad of Dwindling Calibers. My daddy's granddaddy, he carried a gun, zzle was wide as a door, And engineered proper Twas surely a dropper At sixty or seventy yards—or more; He carried that gun

To lift it won'd think it weighed nearly a ton) From Delaware Dover to Fortress Duqueens, And straightway thereafter to Dover again. y granddaddy carried a weapon, too, Smooth-bored and wonderfully long :

Its bullets were round, Twenty four to the pound. And 'twas blessed with back action exceedingly atrong :
And all the way through, rom beginning of '12 until Pakenham's crew

Saw Tennessee rifles ablaze in the cotton, Its flint and its priming were never forgotten and daddy-his piece was a long brown gun Of caliber fifty-six ; Twould kill at a mile

In most elegant style, And it never forgot to be free with its kicks, Dad shouldered that gun metime along early in sixty and one, And the old piece was good for a Johnnie Reb still When Ulysses and Robert E. took to the quill.

It's caliber thirty. t never gets dirty, I'll back it to puncture a Harreyized plate ! And I'll say for myself ometime when I'm done for and laid on the shelf),

nd sometimes I carry a weapon myself—

Krag-Jörgensen, 98-

Our fighting Brigadier I

That I and my own little six-shooting "Krag", Saw San Juan flying a star-spangled dag. BATMOND EVANS.

Our Fighting Brigadier. It was he breast of the mighty West That mothered him, every part! she gave him luck, and she gave him pluck And she gave him a hero's heart! From the tropic clime to the Arctic rime He never held tryst with fear Then out for him with a shout for him.

What he lacks in strength, what he wants in length Why, he makes it up in grit; Once he riddled the rules of the scolds and schools Like the foes at Calumpit, It was "go as you please," or "take your ease,"

Through the whole of the "grinding" year, With a merry scoff at the frowning prof.— Our fighting Brigadier ! He was never fain upon trail or train To shrink from the face of strife:

And he quaffed the breath of the "Vale of Death"

As though 'twere the balm of life. er the grim back-bone of the Yellowstone He was one of the first to peer. Then a cup for him brimmed up for him,-Our fighting Brigadier! There was no fright in the northern night

For his rare and roving soul; With the same unhaste that he ranged the waste He'd have parlied with the pole. In cance or camp, in the dry or damp, His courage shone clean and clear Then here's to him—three cheers to him,-Our fighting Brigadier!

Not long could be bide the roaring tide Where the city's canyons pour, so he joined the few of the Dauntless crew, And was off for the Cuban shore. He raised rare fun with his dynamite gun, And he scattered the Spaniards sheer, so a song for him ring strong for him,-Our fighting Brigadier!

Though wounded, when there was call for met

To sever a tyrant's bars, Who but he to the fore should be To strike for the "stripes and stars?" From Florida's sand to Oregon's strand Was no valianter volunteer Than this hero-arm from the Deer-Creek farm,-

Our fighting Brigadier! Every one knows how at Malolos He charged with his reckless ire: How he swam the seeam in the wicked gleam.
Of the Filipinos' fire.

We've but to name him for all to claim him, Our "Madcap Anthony's" peer; Then hall to the man of Calcocan .-Our fighting Brigadier! CLINTON BCOLLARD

The Microbe's Discontent. "It is to laugh!" the microbe cried with glee; He and his king were floating in the water; Gas producing germs like the Characae Gurgled assent, though ignorant of the matter. While Uroglena, diatoms, and Crenothrix Hastened to join the group; well pleased to mis With Zoogles. Higher forms will do the sam When Orators commence their game.

"You know full well," the verbose germ began, 'How deeply wronged we organisms feel By those above us; our enemy is Man, In union's strength, so hasten to unite; Our wrongs redressed, and everything made right Is what we need. Man can be made to feel A leather scabbard ofttimes covers steel." While I in a pond was filling my function.

And working for humanity's good, with unction was suddenly put under shameful arrest And subjected forthwith to microscopical test. And then what developed? When in such sad plight, Why! I developed of course, until in man's eight was visible. Then ticketed with Latin name. became a germ of dread and shame." "What can man do without our intervention?

n decay, air, and water. Our intention s always for his good; and to prolong his days, Become his jest. Ah! thankless always is the tas Of doing good behind the mask." While still he spake these words of discontent,

We purify his food and in so many ways:

And sought to stir up elementary strife, His words indeed were vain, and labor spent, For rawing round him, internecine strife

Lent fuel to the flame, and, sad to tell, ere mornin The whole thing ended up in smoke.

ROBERT E. MILLIOAN, PR.G. From the Spectator.

Deep mournful eyes that seek the ground The devious path to trace; The giant form of Lincolu, crowned By Gromwell's grosser face; Carrie rustic garb, of uncouth cut,

So much the crowd can see; the rest Asks critics clearer eyed:

Bo rough a scabbard leaves unguessed

How keen the blade inside: how seen the blade inside; he trenchant will, the subtle brain so strangely doomed to wage with Destiny's still climbing main The hopeless war of Age.

His kindred are a rugged brood
That nurse a dying fire;
The sons of Calvin's bitter mood,
And sterror than their sire.
By faith through trackless deserts steered,
Lost miles of lonely saud,
Far from the intruding world they feared,
They found their Promised Land. By such grim guardians tutored well His Spartan childhood grew. The wind-trail of the fleet gazelle. The lion's path he knew. The camp surprised at dawn, the rush Of feet, the crackling smoke. When on the sleeping leager's hush The sudden Kaffir broke.

Nay, once, 'tis said, when Vasl in flood had barred the hunter siway.
And 'mid its swollen current stood A wounded buck at bay;
While some before the brute drew back, And some before the wave.
Striding that torrent's foaming track
The mercy stroke he gave.

A stream more rapid and more wide.
His atrength has stemmed since then;
Called from the plodding team to guide.
The starker wills of men:
Chance-prenticed to so new a trade,
Unlettered and unschooled.
The clock-bred clownish peasant mada,
No less, a realm, and ruled.

Yet though that realm he still sustains Against an Empire's might; And with notifing skill maintains. The so unequal fight; He buys his victories all too dear. Whose fees have Time for friend; Each fast triumph brings more near. The inevitable end.

Haply the boarse-roiced guns must close.
The long debate at last,
Ere the young Future can compose
its quarrel with the Past:
Natheless, our England unashamed
May great a foeman true
Of her own stubborn metal framedr

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. Maurice Grau has been interviewed in Lon-

don on the subject of opera sung at the Metropolitan in the English language, and he gives some good reasons for the impossibility of success in such an attempt. The reasons are scarcely needed just now, but his ideas on the subject are interesting. It may be remembered that a few years ago a performance of "The Bohemian Girl" in the vernacular was discussed by the powers at the Metropolitan. But nothing came of it. Mr. Grau refers to that project. He said to the correspondent of an American newspaper: "If National opera means operas by the best composers of whatever nationality, sung in English by the best artists available, whatever nationality. then I am so heartily in favor of it that I would want to try it in America next season if circumstances would permit. In theory there is no good objection to grand opera in English, and there are sound arguments for it. Even the Wagner operas would be enjoyed better by the general public if some in English and how astly more enjoyable to all but a few would be an opera like "Don Giovanni," if sung in Fagish. Yes, I can say unreservedly that if circumstances would permit. I would even put 'Lohengrin" in English in New York. But elreumstances won't permit. It's all right in theory but it's not all right in practice. When you come to sift the objections, you get down finally to just one, and that is that the artists, as a rule, don't wish to sing Some of them, of course in English. can't speak English, but that doesn't matter so much when you come to consider that Plancon, for instance, sings an entire opera in admirable German, without being able to speak a single word of that language in conversation. It isn't the difficulty of acquiring English, but it seems to be an objection to the language itself. I dare say that if we were to ask Mme. Nordica, an American, born in Maine, to sing grand opera in English, she would object. So, doubtless, would Mme. Eames, and all the other singers whose native tongue is English. It doesn't appear to be so much that English is hard to sing, as it is that it is considered beneath an artist's dignity to sing grand opera in English. They seem to that it would be somehow a adation. I suppose it must be because, unhappily, English is not the native language of grand opers. Englishmen and Americans don't write grand operas. As soon as the English-speaking race begins to produce successful grand opera, then the stigms on the language in the minds of singers will begin to disappear. At one time I suggested that "The Bohemian Girl" be put on In English. The artists didn't object to the idea violently, but when Jean de Reszke mentioned the matter to the late Sir Augustus Harris, that man told Jean that if he heard him sing "The Bohemian Girl" in English he would never speak to him again. The gist of the matter seems to be in the impression of the singers and the public that opera in English is necessarily a second-class and cheaper kind of entertainment. It has been so regarded in that light for half a century here and in England. No other country regards its own language in musical performances as something less dignified than a foreign tongue, but that is the unalterable view in New York, and it is doubtful if with every circumstance favorable to opera in their own tongue, the audiences at the Metropolitan would not siways prefer to hear Wagner in German, Gounod in French and Verdiin Italian. stigma on the language in the minds of singers

Signor Bevignani is to be the conductor of a

winter season of Italian opera in London un-

ntroduced the Havogli sisters to their isle. Massenet's "Cinderella" is to be the mainstay of the undertaking. Signor Lago is also the manager of the San Carlo at Naples this year. ondon audjences are delighted at the rumors that Jean de Reszke is to remain next season n Europe and will not come to London after a long and exhausting tour here. Some of the other singers showed in London the same results of their American campaign and, in view of the difference between salaries here and in London, the return the artists give seems adequate enough. They receive there less than half of the amount of fees paid at the Metropolitan. The London season was again prosperous and the same policy will prevail next year at Covent Garden in regard to quality of the singers and the selection of new works. A few great names will appear occasionally on the programmes. and two or three novelties may be sung after a great many more have been announced. Reyer's "Salambo" is to be sung for the sake of M. Saleza, and two cycles of the Nibelungen Ring will be given. M. Saleza has been engaged there for the next three years. In London new works are given at the end of the season, just as they are here when the public interest in the opera has already begun to wane. A survey of recent seasons at the Metropolitan would show that nearly all of the new works given there were never reached until late in the year. "Werther" indeed was postponed until the supplementary weeks of the year in which it was sung. Impressarios are likely to know their public better than anythe year in which it was sung. Impressarios are likely to know their public better than anybody else, but it seems reasonable to believe that interest in the unfamiliar works would be greater before a long succession of "Faust." Lohengrin" and "Carmen" had whetted the public's first desire for music. "Messaiine" at Covent Garden was held back until nearly the last week of the season with "rehearsals" as the explanation. But as rehearsals at Covent Garden are not much more important than they are here, that explanation was probably meant to conceal the fact that the management did not care to risk an unknown work for three performances when the season was at its height. If Mr. Grau ever tries another new work at the Metropolitan, it would be interesting to have the experiment made early in the season. With the departure of its opera singers, the musical interest of England has centered on something more national in character. Who wrote "Rule Brittania" is the question that has succeeded the absorbing wonder as to how much of Waither's music in "Die Meistersinger" Jean de Reazke cut. The discussion began in Scotiand, and an English authority is seeking to restore peace with these words: "Who wrote 'Rule Britannia?" The discussion is raging rather fiercely in Scotiand, and it bids fair to be as endless as the question, who composed 'Gou Save the Queen'? Arne, of course, wrote English authority is seeking to restore peace with these words: "Who wrote 'Ruie Britannia?" The discussion is raging rather flereely in Scotland, and it bids fair to be as endless as the question, who composed 'God Save the Queen'? Arne, of course, wrote the music of 'Ruie Britania,' but the words of the masque of 'Alfred' (first performed in 1740 at Clievedon, then the residence of Frederick, Prince of Waless), were attributed jointly to David Mallet, a Ferthshire poet, and James Thomson, the poet of 'The Seasons. No one knows how much each wrote of the six lyrical pieces which the masque originally contained, but Mallet, when he rearranged 'Alfred' for Garrick and Mrs. Arne at Drury Lane in 1751, declared that of Thomson's work he only retained 'three or four single speeches, and a part of one song,' and, moreover, inasmuch as he allowed Lord Bolinbroke to mutilate three stanzas of 'Ruie Britannia,' there is some reason to believe that it was the 'one song' referred to. For those who know the race best will agree that, although poets would willingly allow anybody to rewrite the works of their friends, they would not admit that even a peer of the realm could improve upon their own masterpleces. The whole question was thrashed out when it was raised in 1851 by the late Dr. Dinsdale, when Mr. William Chappell very powerfully urged the claims of Thomson to the authorship. The Scottish disputants may meanwhile comfort themselves, with the reflection that both Thomson and Mallet were born north of the Tweed." Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who resigned the conductorship of the London Philharmonic Society because the organization could not afford to pay the musicians for but one rehearsal before every concert, has composed an opera called "The Cricket on the Hearth." It will be sung by what remains of the Carl Rosa Opera Company. Marie Roze is soon to return to the concert stage in England.

pessed, and audiences had the pleasure of seeing the heroine, bent on suicide, leap out of the window three times. The opera, which has had greater success in South America than has had greater success in South America than anywhere else, was under the direction of Maestro Mascheroni from whom Mascagni took the baton before the first performance in Rome on the ground that he was not capable of bringing out the beauties of the music. South America is no longer the paradise of singers as it used to be in the days of the country's greatest prosperity. Tamango recently got \$2,000, but such a sum would be paid only to him. The great women singers are not much in demand. Nearly all the dramatic and musical art the country gets comes from Italy with an occasional contribution from France. Another blow has been struck at some phases of Wagnerism as it exists at Rayreuth to-day. More than one forman critic has protested against the construck at some phases of Wagnerism as it exists at Hayreuth to-day. More than one derman ortice has protested against the continued tuse of the decorations designed seventeen years ago for "Parsifal," when the work was sung for the first time. Anybody who has seen them will sympathize with this endeavor to get nearer newer standards of art and taste. When they were designed stage at was at a low ebb. In just the field of semireligious art that is suited to the exposition and adornment of "Parsifal" great progress has been made. The gaudy biossoms of Klingson's garden, the flower girls in tawdry old-style ballet costumes, the direct simplicity of the acolytes' dress—all these details have frequently been the source of keen disappointment to American visitors who expected to find the aesthetic details of the performance in correspondence with the pretensions of Bayreuth. At last authoritative protests have been raised against the use of these tasteless and old-dashioned designs. The tendence is to abandon everywhere the conventional dressing of the Wagner operus for fashions that accord with higher standards of beauty. The cheese-cloth draperies of Brunnhilde, tied with a woolen cord, the tasteless gowns formerly considered indispensable to every Essa and Eisabeth, and even the dressing of the characters in the trilogy, are all giving way to costumes equally appropriate but designed with greater regard to the progress of art in the purposes of the stage. This movement is thoroughly in accord with Wagner's own desire to make every art contributory to the complete representation of his works. The Paris production of Lohongrin' was a notable advance in this direction. In Germany this progress has been slowest and has never penetrated to Bayreuth. Now protest against such a characteristic work as "Parsifal" has come at last.

Carl Lowenstein, the intrepid impresario who

flashed across the local musical horizon two

years ago, has transferred his energies to a

new field, unless the Berlin newspapers are in error. "The organizer of the famous Waldorf-

Astoria subscription concerts in New York

announces a season of ten concerts at the Royal

Opera House to be given under the direction

of the most famous conductors in the world.

Lamourreux of Paris, Mascagni of Milan and

Zumpe of Stettin are already engaged, and the orchestra and soloists are to be of equal fame according to the present plan. Mr. Loewen stein planned his concerts here on what were said to be Berlin models, but abroad he is following the New York fashion. The concerts are said to have come to an end her because there was no conductor to supplant Mr. Seidl. Berlin has just heard a one-act opera called "Winspoh" by a composer named Lion, which transferred the story of "Cavalleria Rusticana" to Texas. The only difference of importance was that the Indian Santuzza killed her Mexican lover instead of making his mistress's husband do it. All the characters were Americans and Spaniards with the exception of the heroine, who was a squaw in native costume. The work produced at a private opera house gained some critical praise. Mme, Georgina Januschowsky. who retired temporarily after her accident on the stage in Berlin, is to be the dramatic so prano of the opera at Graz during the next seader the management of Signor Lago, dear to the heart of the British public because he first son. Thea Dorre, who sang recently in Berlin with some success, has been engaged for three years at the Hamburg opera. Marie Renard. long a favorite at the imperial opera in Vienna, will retire from the stage at the close of the next season. Her appearances have been confined chiefly to Vienna, where she was admired as Mignon, Carmen and Manon, She created most of the Massenet roles there. She is young woman and possesses great personal charms. She is one of the company tha it impossible to agree with the new director. Mahler, and that dissatisfaction, combined with her considerable increase in size, has led her to retirement. "The Gipsy Baron" be the next Strauss operetts honored with a place in the repertoire of the Royal Opera House in Berlin. The conductorship of a provincial opera house in Germany, with a salary of \$425, recently became vacant. Although the perjulsites to the position were few and uncertain, there were two hundred applicants for the position. Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet," rarely sung in Germany, was given the other day in Berlin for the sake of an Italian baritone named Fumagalli who failed to justify the revival. Richard Strauss has recently completed three choruses for male voices. Theodore Gerlach, whose "Mateo Falcone" is to be sung in Berlin next season, has completed a new music dramawhich will be heard in the autumn. The German Reichstag is soon to take up the discussion of a new law dealing with the rights of suthers and composers. Since 1870, it has been possible to protect works for only thirty years. The new law will lengthen that term by tweaty years and if it goes into effect will revive the rights to royalties on the works of such composers as Meyerbeer and Berlioz which had lapsed under the old arrangement. The new law also looks to a more satisfactory settlement of the relations between composers and publishers than exists at present. The Imperial Opera House in Vienna had this year a deficit of \$120,000 which the Government of the German Emperor as King of Prussia gives the Berlin Opera House, \$225,000 subsidey every year. The Royal Opera in Dreaden receives one-sixth of the civil list or \$120,000 and in Munich the opera receives more than \$60,000 from the government of Havaria. The Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt devotes one-fifth of the civil list to the Darmstadt opera, and the Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt devotes one-fifth of the civil list of the maintenance of the opera and theatre, while the King of Denmark allows one-fifth of his civil list to the maintenance of the opera and theatre, while the King of Denmark allows one-fifth of his civil list to the support of the court theatres. House in Berlin. The conductorship of a provincial opera house in Germany.

theatres. Leoncavalio is going to make an opera out of 'Zaza." according to his latest announcements. But he was going to do the same thing a few years ago with "Trilby" and the world is wait ing still. He has completed "Roland of Berlin," written for the German Emperor. Pietro Maseagni is going to Germany again next winter o conduct a series of concrts. He says that he will take an orchestra of eighty musicians with him. His opera "The Masks," founded on one of Goldoni's comedies, will be given first in Milan. Mile. del Frate, who sued the director of La Scala for libel, because he announced that 'Norma" would not be sung because she was not equal to the part, won the case Then he appealed from the judgment of the court and was sustained. So the 20,000 francs at which the prima donna estimated the damage to her reputation will not be paid to her after all. A similar case in Paris the other day was interesting, as it showed the sort of salaries paid to-day in Europe. A rather well known singer had been engaged as a dramatic so prano for a term of three years at the Opera Comique. She sang three times and was dismissed on the grounds of her unfitness for the position. She said that other motives had inspired the action and sued to recover her salary which was to be, by her contract, \$240 a month for the first year, somewhat more during the second and \$300 a month for the last

the Tweed." Sir Alexander Macketizle, who resigned the conductorship of the London Philharmonic Society because the organization could not afford to pay the musicians for but one rehearsal before every concert, has composed an opera called "The Cricket on the Hearth." It will be sung by what remains of the Carl Rose Opera Company. Marie Roze is soon to return to the concert singe in England.

The Wagner bubble has burst again, Buenes Ayres was the scene of the latest disaster. The Italian company which gave a season there during the spring and summer months attempted "Die Walkuere." The flasco was of he kind possible only in a South American city. The audience hissed, shouted and howled the performers off the stage. The tenor was so poor that his contract was cancelled the next day. The season opened with this work which had never been heard there before, and the public resented the innovation in a way that will prevent a repetition of the opera in many a day. The darkened theatre particularly offended the audience which had gathered in its most brilliant attire at the first performance of the season. "Tannhauser," also a nevelty to the opera-goers of Buenos Ayres, was another failure nearly as complete. Giordano's new 'Fedora' was considered tiresome, and Massenet's 'Sanho' made little impression, All the enthusiasm of the public was shown toward Massenst's 'Sanho' made little impression, All the enthusiasm of the public was shown toward Massenst's 'Fredora' was considered tiresome, and Massenet's 'Sanho' made little impression, All the enthusiasm of the public was shown toward Massenst's 'Fredora' was considered tiresome, and Massenet's 'Sanho' made little impression, and Massenet's 'Sa

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRE. The fact is worth noting that at the present time America leads in the world's supply of the two the positive metal and sinc the negative; but, though only a negative metal, no substitute for the latter has yet been found. The smelting of zine is expensive, a large amount of coal being usually required to smelt it, this being done by vaporizing the or and then condensing, and there are few ores so volatile. The world's production of this remarkship article is estimated at about 400,000 tons of the ore, of which this country produces 265,000 tons each year. It is also figured that three-fourths of the gine comes from the Missouri-Kansas-Arkansas delds, where the ore runs about 50 percent metallic

sinc. The production this year will, it is thought, reach 270,000 tons. Much interest is exhibited in the recent experinents made by Sir Norman Lockyer with a flexible film, his idea being to adapt it to spectroscopic photography. The large concave Rowland grating which he has in use for his solar spectroscopic photographs is 21% feet radius and has some 20,000 lines to the inch ruled on its surface; it gives a spec-trum 30 inches long. The focal plane of this grating is of necessity considerably curved, and it is, there-fore, impossible to get a sharp photograph of the whole spectrum on a glass plate; in fact, not more than 18 or 20 inches of the spectrum can be brought into focus on the same plate, the difficulty in question being gotten over by using a flexible film which is bent to the curvature of the field. The point of the photographs taken with this Rowland concave grating is the longest solar spectrum photographed at a single operation, viz., 30 inches.

It seems that abroad the demand for the new fuel, astalki, as a steam producer is constantly on the increase. As already explained, it is a product of the oil wells of Baku, a dark, viscous fluid, not more inflammable than vegetable oil and less so than coal: nothing else is now burned on the railways in central Asia, the Caucasus and southern Russia on the Black Sea, Caspian and river steamers, and in the innumerable industrial works now springing into existence on the Azov littoral. In feeding fur naces with astalki the principle in all cases is that of the Root blower. A current of steam, or preferably air, carrying with it the fuel in minute subdivision, is forced at high pressure through the nozzle or "pulverizer" into the tubular interior of the boiler to be heated; the result is an intensely white, roaring flame, and in pulverizers of the latest type the value of the material as compared with coal, as a steam raiser, is rated at two and a half to one. Then, too, no force of stokers is required, all that is necessary in the largest steamer being a man to regulate the supply by taps, and there is no smoke, litter or dust.

The very general introduction of "patent back" dirrors, in place of the formerly universal mercury back, is one of the remarkable industrial facts to be noted, the advantages claimed for this substi-tution being that the first named article can be preduced in one-tenth part of the time for one-fourth part of the labor and at about the same expense of raw material. The process of manufacture, as now simplified and improved, consists in placing the glass, of absolute clearness, on a table heated to a temperature of 120°; a chemical solution composed of four ounces of nitrate of silver dissolved in nine-teen ounces of water, two ounces of tartaric acid and three ounces of stronger water of ammoniawhich forms a clear, transparent fluid-is then poured on the surface of the glass and allowed to remain there for about an hour, the glass being at this stage tilted and the surplus solution drained off. The surface is now washed with distilled water and placed in a rack in a drying room at a temperature of above 40°, being left there for half an hour, after which the slivering is coated with shellac varnish. o which is added a little later a heavy coat of paint; this is allowed to dry, when the mirror is ready.

One of the optimistic and most general expectaions indulged in at the present day is the realizaon during the coming century of what is pronounced the greatest and most important of prospective inventions, namely, a machine for storing the heat of the sun and transforming it into electricity or some other form suitable for ready emloyment-heat which, though now permi to waste, will, by means of such invention, be applied to the running of mills, the warming of houses and every other purpose for which energy is utilized. The field for such an invention and its world-wide importance are at once suggested by the ascertained fact that every square yard of the sun's surface emits an amount of heat equal to that of a blast furnace consuming one ton of coal every ten minutes. The heat given out by the solar globe, too, in one secand would raise 195,000,000 aubic miles of icerold water to the boiling point and of this heat the earth receives only one two-billionth part.

A new English hub is one of the smaller but useful inventions just brought to notice. It has an inner and an outer shell joined by radial webs placed some distance apart, the orifices between them having the shape of part sectors of the circle formed by the outer shell, and extending the whole breadth of the hub. These orifices are filled with vulcanised rub ber, the latter being pierced from end to end with holes into which are inserted tight-fitting bolts : the latter project sufficiently to go through a washer and a plate at each end, the plates carrying the axis bearing so that their form may be varied to suit any kind of vehicle. As any motion imparted to the rim of the wheel must be transmitted through the rubber before reaching the axle-some of the rubber being always in compression and some in vibration is minimized by the arrangement described, giving more comfort to passengers and increas-ing the duration of the vehicle.

The methods of house construction pursued in France and the United States present some marked differences. In the former, the heavy work-that is to say, the main walls—are all of dressed stone o rough blocks faced with mortar, the girders and crossbeams are of iron, the ceilings are arched and of brick, the stairs of stone or marble, the floors of terra-cotta tiling of diamond or hexagonal shape, the interior walls of hollow bricks placed edgewise, the roof of blocks of terra-cotta covered with tiles or slate the chimneys of marble, and finally the doors and windows, the friezes, cornices, casings, base-boards and other woodwork are all of oak or walnut. It is due to this selection and arrangement of materials, the proportion of anything of an in-flammable character being relatively so small, that a fire can very generally be confined to the place where it started—to this, indeed, being attributed the fact that a fire often breaks out in the cellar of a building full of various combustibles, such as petroleum, oils, or varnish, without doing damage to the rest of the building. Another safeguard against fire may be added to the foregoing, viz., the almost universal use of Swedish safety matches, which can only be lighted by scratching on the side of the box.

During the last three months what is pronounced by experts the most remarkable piece of electrical engineering in the country has been accomplished, after three years of labor and some six hundred thousand dollars expended in the enterprise; that is, the Santa Ana River, which comes out of the San Bernardino Mountains, has been bridled, and its power is now transmitted to Los Angeles, some eighty-two miles distant. In a word, 9,000 horse power is made to propel machinery, move street cars and illuminate and even heat buildings in Los Angeles, besides furnishing illumination and power for several villages—as Redlands, Riverside, Colton and Ontario-between the mountains, and the engineers seem to agree that the most remarkable feature in this development of the power on the Santa Ana River is the transmission of electricity of a high voltage over eighty miles of wire with so litthe loss of energy, the company finding, in fact, that it can send electricity of 38,000 volts, having a working efficiency of 4,000 horse power, a distance After doing its work in the production of electrical energy, the mountain stream is gathered into a onduit and led down the mountain side to irrigate the orchards and groves in San Bernardino valler.

An interesting discussion has taken place before the British Association of Science on the future resuits of the growing use of electricity upon the compars. It has been owing to certain problems in this line that, in various parts of the world, observatories have been retablished for the purpose of keeping track of the changes in the direction in which magnetic needles point. It was, indeed, long ago discovered not only that the compass does not aim directly at the north pole, but that the amount of variation in its indications from true north under fresh charts showing such variation for different parts of the globe, every few years. In order, how-ever, to obtain the data for such corrections—of the highest importance to the surveyor and marinercareful observations are necessary, continuously, at a number of widely separated points. But so delicate are the influences which the magnets in such an observatory are intended to investigate, that they can be perceived only when the apparatus is most scrupulously guarded, and the room in which they are mounted underground. Efforis to overcome the difficulties experienced in making these observations